Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ World History (Honors)

**Key Terms for**

***AGC, Episode #5 “The Atlantic Age”***

**Directions**: Match the items in the list on the backside with the terms in the table. WRITE OUT THE ITEMS—do not just put the number!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Kongo** |  |
| **The Americas** |  |
| **Ndongo** |  |
| **Dahomey** |  |
| **Impact on Africa/How People Resisted** |  |

1. King converted to Catholicism in 1491
2. 2:1 ratio of women to men because of slave trade
3. Made their own cultural version of Christianity
4. Controlled the port of Ouidah, the busiest slave port in West Africa
5. This country arranged to have its own bishop within the Catholic Church hierarchy in 1518
6. This state was known as being ‘expansionist’ and ‘militaristic’, waging many wars with neighboring areas.
7. This land allied with the Dutch and Kongo to try to drive out Portuguese from Luanda
8. Had a rule that only outsiders/foreigners could be enslaved, but the Portuguese ignored this rule
9. The king of this land made a deal in 1575 with Portuguese and gave them access to Luanda
10. Women shouldered a lot more social, political, and economic responsibility by the 18th century
11. The large demand for labor here caused Portugal to look for laborers in other/new places
12. This king sought a relationship with Europeans on the grounds that they had Christianity in common
13. Portuguese arrived here in 1500
14. In 1622, the leader of this land converted to Christianity in order to stop war with the Portuguese
15. This land had a female ruler
16. Fought with the Portuguese for nearly 100 years
17. Portugal started administering the island of Principe, which was off the coast of this state, in 1573 for sugar production
18. “Used topography to resist”, e.g. natural barriers were walls of defense
19. Portugal started administering the island of Sao Tome, which was off the coast of this state, in 1522 for sugar production